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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Wishington



January 17, 1930

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

EXPORTS OF TEXICAN, CUBAN AND BAHANA VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES

Total shipments of winter vegetables to the United States from the Mexican West Coast, Cuba and the Bahamas during November and December amounted to 22,112,000 pounds as compared with 20,595,000 pounds during the corresponding two months last season. The significant feature of the trade thus far this season has been the decline in the shipments of tomatoes from the Mexican West Coast and from the Bahamas, and the increase in the shipments of Mexican green peas and cuban tomatoes.

Mexican West Coast

Exports of fresh vegetables from the Mexican West Coast during the month of December, 1929 amounted to 8,534,000 pounds as compared with 11,142,000 pounds during December 1928, according to Consul Maurice W. Altaffor at Nogales. There was a marked decline in the shipments of tomatoes as compared with December last year, but shipments of green peas show a large increase. Tomato shipments declined from 8,803,000 pounds in December 1928 to 2,364,000 pounds in December 1929, while exports of green peas increased from 1,898,000 pounds in December 1928 to 5,553,000 pounds in December 1929.

The decrease in the shipments of tomatoes and the increase in the shipments of green peas was foreshadowed by the early reports indicating a decline of from 47,700 acres last season to 27,000 acres this season in tomatoes and an increase of from 12,400 acres last season to 19,700 acres this season in green peas. In general there has been a tendency toward wider diversification in plantings this year and this is evidenced by the increase in the shipments of eggplant, cucambers and green beans. (See Foreign Service report V-73 on Mexican West Coast Vegetables, for early estimates on acreage this season.)

VEGETABLES: Exports from Hexican West Coast to the United States
(In pounds and equivalent in carloads)

17	:	Dec	ember	:	De	ce	mber
Vegetable	:	1928	1929	:	1928	;	1929
	:	Pounds	<u>Pounds</u>	:	Carloads	:	Carloads
	:		:	:		:	
Pomatoes	:	8,802,899	2,363,627	:	397	:	102
Grean peas	:	1,898,225	5,552,759	:	122	:	358
Green pappers .	:	409,217	377,105	:	24	:	12
Eggplant						•	
Cucumbers			76,466			:	1
Green beans	:	23,015					1
	:	,		:	12	:	23
Total	:	11,142,499	8,534,349	:	556	:	497

Record green pea exports

The quality of the green pea crop this season is good and there has been a good demand. The result has been that during the month of December, exports of this vegetable reached a total of 5,553,000 pounds, or 358 carloads, a level never before attained in the history of the industry at that time of the year. It should be pointed out further that practically all of these were shipped during the last two weeks of the month. As a result the American market was flooded during the Christmas holidays and prices dropped from \$7.00 and \$8.00 to \$3.00 and \$4.00 a crate.

The normal consumption of green peas in the American market is considered in Nogales, Sonora, to be in the neighborhood of ten carloads daily. With 358 carloads being placed on the market during the last two weeks of December, however, they were being supplied at more than twice this rate. To remedy the situation the largest shippers entered into an agreement to curtail shipments during the last days of the month. The smaller shippers did not enter into the agreement so that a total cessation of exports did not take place, but the volume was effectively reduced and the market was inclined to rally.

It is reported here that picking began again around January 2nd. As a further corrective measure the large growers plan to grade their product rigidly and to place nothing but the highest quality product on the market. By the establishment of a high standard the large growers feel that it will not be possible to flood the market again. Since the small shippers will have to adhere to this standard in order to compete, the total output will be materially reduced.

Estimated pea production for the season

Barring unforeseen occurrences it is estimated that green pea production on the Mexican West Coast for the present season will reach a total of approximately 2,500 carloads. When it is remembered that the output for the 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 seasons were 893 carloads, 952 carloads and 1,326 carloads, the extent of the increase beames evident. The green peamarketing season ordinarily lests until the month of March, but this is

- 3 -

governed largely by climatic and growing conditions in the Imperial Valley of California. If the latter region has unusually cold weather the Mexican season is longer, but if it has comparatively warm weather the season in Mexico is curtailed proportionately. The green pea districts on the Mexican West Coast were visited by a frost during December, but it did very little damage, estimates placing it in the neighborhood of 15 per cent.

Cuba

Shipments of Cuban vegetables to the United States are very heavy this year, the total for the two months Fovember and December having amounted to 13,091,000 pounds as compared with 6,113,000 pounds during the corresponding two months in 1928-29, and 4,216,000 pounds during November and December of 1927-28, according to Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. Tomatoes made up the bulk of the shipments, exports during the first two months of the current season having amounted to 10,319,000 pounds, the largest on record for that period. Exports of eggplant, cucumbers and poppers have also been unusually heavy for this time of the year.

Prices for Cuban vegetables on the New York market have been very satisfactory, according to the Cuban Trade Commissioner in New York. Cold weather in the United States has tended to keep prices on Cuban vegetables at a high level. In general the quality of the Produce arriving on the New York market has been very good.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Cuba to the United States

:	192	:	29	:	1929-30 ·				
Vegetable	Tov	: .	Dec		Nov	Dec			
:	Pounas	:	Pounds	:	Pounds	: Pounds			
Tomatoes:	197,938	:	5,499,116	:	699,327	: 9,619,247			
Eggplant:		:	10,223	:	48,356	: 629,405			
Peppers:	270	:	107,545	:	102,241	: 712,262			
Okra:	4,965	:	17,344	:	14,485	: 59,003			
Lima beans:	45,029	:	150,364	:	75,820	: 376,894			
Cucumbers:	280	:	4,855	:	69,265	: 622,333			
Squash:	525	:	12,120	:	6,790	: 25,393			
Potatues:	-	:	_	:	des	: -			
Others:	37,027	:	25,442	:	876	28,846			
Total	286,034	:	5,827,009	:	1,017,160	12,073,385			

Consul Harold B. Quarton, Havana, Cuba.

Area devoted to vegetables in Suba

In the summer of 1929 the Cuban Department of Agriculture took a census of truck gardening in the western end of the island where the bulk of the Cuban vegetable crop is grown. This census, the first that has ever been taken of the Cuban vegetable industry, shows that about 123,000 acres are devoted to truck gardening there and that sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes and potatoes make up the bulk of the plantings.

VEGE	TABLES: Ar	en devot	E(l to wi	11	ter velet	obl∈ in (Duba		
Vegetaule	Habana :	Santa Clara	:	Pinar del Reo		Møtanzás:	Oriente:	Camaguej:	Tota	e.1
:	Acres :	Acres	:	Acres	:	Acres :	Acres :	Acres :	Acre	28
•	:		:		:	:		:		
Peas		190	:	26	:	56;	611:	37:		932
Black beans		5,314	:	3',008	:	2,393:	1,762:	392:	15.	, 934
Red beans		3,409	:	629	:	195;	3,143:	27 4:	7	,718
White beams:	611:	985	:	454	:	172:	1,309:	290:	3.	,821
Eggplant	330:	103	:	314	:	12:	103:	40:		902
Carbage:	151:	347	:	171	:	15:	109:	47:		840
Peppers	707;	67:	:	469	:	39:	100:	148:	1.	,530
Lima beans:	173:	118	:	97	:	1:	184:	8:		581
Lettuce:	55:	113	:	26	:	1:	51:	19:		265
0.cra	437:	131	:	251	:	244:	140:	83:	1.	,276
Tomatoes:	4,058:	579	:	1,405	:	863:	272:	298:		475
Onions:	•	488		595		88:	225:	360:		982
Sweet potetoes.				16,391						, 83ê
Potatoes	•		:	1,311		685:				,560
Total			÷						122,	
	:	,	:	- , -	:	:		:	,	

Compiled by the Cuban War Department for the Cuban Department of Agriculture.

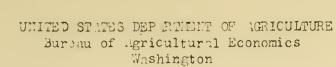
The Bohamos

The 1929-30 shipments of tomatoes from the Bahamas to the Unite States from the beginning of the season up to January 5, 1930, amounted to 487,000 pounds, according to a report from Vice Consul Leo J. Callanan at Nassau. Of that total, 327,000 pounds were sent to New York and 160,000 pounds to Mismi, most of the latter destined for transhipment to New York.

Total shipments for the period indicated were far below those for the same period in 1928-29 when 3,340,000 pounds of tomothes were shipped to the United States. The decline is attributed to the late season resulting from the destruction of plants by the hurricene of Sept mber, 1929, and consequent r planting. Moreover, damage from caterpillars has been considerable among New Providence and Eleuthera tomatoes, and has been partly responsible for the decline in shipments.

Prices received in Low York Euring December were somewhat lower than had be nexpected and averaged about as follows: 144's at \$5.00 per crate; 180's at \$4.00 per crate, and 216's at \$5.00 per crate. During the 1928-29 tomath sesson Government insolution of tomatoes was available for the growers who wanted it but it has been entirely spendaned this year because of lack or support. The quality of the tomathes shipped to the United States, however, has been good.







F.S. V-76 January 28, 1930

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

CUBAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of Cuban tomatoes to the Imerican market during the first two weeks of January showed a considerable decline compared with those for the corresponding two weeks last season but shipments of eggplant; peppers and cucumbers were much heavier, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul . Harold B. Quarton at Havana. Total shipments of all vegetables to date this season amount to 17,827,000 pounds as against 11,992,000 pounds during the same period last year. Tomatoes thus far have made up 73 per cent of the shipments as against 93 per cent during the first two and one-half months of the 1928-29 season.

VECETABLES: Exports from Cuba to the United States

Commodity	:				19	28 - 29		
	:	Nov	:	Dec	:	Jan 1-Jan 15	:	Nov 1-Jan 15
	:	Pounds	:	<u>Pounds</u>	:	Pounds	;	Pounds
Tomitous Eggplant Peppers Okra Lima beans Cucumbers Squash Potatoes	• :	197,938 270 4,965 45,029 280 525 37,027	•	5,499,116 10,223 107,545 17,344 150,364 4,855 12,120 25,442		5,453,380 55,824 185,602 29,040 114,825 9,970 5,977 —— 24,410	***	11,150,434 66,047 293,417 51,349 310,218 15,105 18,622
Total	. ;	286,034	:	5,827,009	:	5,879,028	:	11,992,071
	:]	192	29 – 30		
Tomatoes	· : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	699,327 48,356 102,241 14,485 75,820 69,265 6,790 876 ,017,160	:	12,073,385	:	2,731,501 589,415 745,693 30,932 81,650 498,560 24,760 24.840 9,053		13,050,075 1,267,176 1,560,196 104,420 534,564 1,190,160 56,943 24,840 38,775 17,826,949



UNITED STATES DEFARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washinston



Febraury 4, 1930

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

PRODUCTION TAX INCREASED ON SONORA GREEN PEAS

The production tax on green beas in the State of Sonora, Mexico, has been increased by a decree of January 30, 1930, from the old rate of 5 cents a crate to a new rate of \$2.50 a crate, according to a telegram received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Maurice 1. Altaffer at Nogales. This increase is the result of the recent market demoralization and the refusal of the smaller growers and shippers to adhere to any agreement looking toward better regulation of shipments.

The tax as it now stands is prohibitive. It will remain in force until the market recovers. By that time it is believed that the small enterprises will be ready to cooperate with the large snippers. A meeting of growers and snippers to consider means of stabilizing the market was to be held in Navajoa on February 2.

The good demand and high prices paid in the United States for Mexican West Coast green peas during December caused shippers to flood the market. As a result, prices declined materially. The normal consumption of Mexican West Coast green peas in the American market is considered by Nogales shippers to be in the neighborhood of ten carloads daily. During the last two weeks of December shipments amounted to approximately 26 carloads daily. To remedy the resulting decline in the market the largest shippers entered into an agreement to curtail shipments, but the smaller shippers refused to become a party to the agreement.





UNITED STATES DEPARTEMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultur: L'Economics Washington

F.S. V-78

February 7, 1930

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

BAHAMAS TOMATO SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of tomatoes from the Bahamas to the United States from the opening of the 1929-30 shipping season up to January 25, 1930 have amounted to only 1,647,822 pounds as compared with 7,749,225 pounds during the corresponding period last season, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Leo J. Callanan at Massau. Of the 1929-30 exports 1,160,762 pounds were shipped luring the three weeks January 6 to January 25. The main cause of this decline in shipments, as previously reported, was the destruction of the plants by the hurricane of September 1929 which necessitated replanting in practically all of the tomato fields.

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced with caterpillars both in Eleuthera and on the island of New Providence, but the steps that have been taken to check this pest have been fairly successful in most areas.

It is roported that prices obtained in New York for January shipments have held firm. For the bulk of the 144's a price of \$5 to \$5.50 was obtained. It is also reported that one shipment of 144's was sold for \$6.50 per crate. Although the quality of the January shipments was well maintained, the proportion of 180's and smaller sizes increased while 144's decreased.

First shipments to Canada

on January 18 a shipment of 117 crates of tomatoes left Nassau for Canada. This was the first shipment of its kind ever made and results are anticipated locally with considerable interest. Reports concerning the condition of this shipment upon arrival in Canada have not yet been received.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTIENT OF AGRICULTURE Bare a of Agricultural Economics Washington

FOREIGN NEVS ON VEGETABLES

February 12, 1930

CUBAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Total shipments of Cuban vogetables to the United States luring January amounted to 8,274,000 pounds as compared with 12,073,000 pounds in December and with 9,379,000 pounds in January 1929, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. Tomatoes continued as the most important of the shipments, having constituted 58 per cent of the exports for the month but the total amounted to only 4,766,000 pounds as compared with 9,619,000 pounds in December. Shipments of green peppers, eggplant and cucumbers to date this season have been considerably larger than last season.

Rainy weather did not permit tomatoes to ripen well during January and prices in New York were low. These factors account for the reduced shipments of that product. The green pepper crop this season is believed to be at least 50 per cent above normal and further large shipments may be expected.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Cuba to the United States

	4		_1	92	8-29		
Commodity	: Nov	:	Dec	:	Jan	:	Total
	: Pounds	:	Pounds	;	Pounds	•	Pounds
	4	4		:		:	
Tomatoes	: 197,938	:	5,499,116	:	8,255,979	:	13,953,033
Eggplant	-	:	10,223	:	276,345		286,568
Peppers	0 = 0	;	107,545	:	482,395		590,210
0kra		:	17,344	:	52,955	:	75,264
Lima beans			150,364	:	165,207		360,600
Cucumbers	: 280	:	4,855	:	12,290	:	17,425
Squash	525	:	12,120		34,433		47,078
Potatoes		:		:	71,010	:	71,010
Others	: 37,027		25,442	: -	28,770	:	91,239
Total	: 286,034	:	5,827,009	:	9,379,384	:	15,492,427
	•				9-30		
Tomatoes	: 699,327	:	9,619,247	:	4,766,115	:	15,084,689
Eggplant	: 48,356	:	629,405	:	949,420	:	1,527,181
Peppers			712,262	:	1,317,370	:	2,131,833
Okra			59,003		70,052	:	143,540
Lima beans			376,894		176,190	:	628,904
Cucumbers			622,335	:	817,230	:	1,508,830
Squash			25,393		63,236	:	95,419
Potatoes	•	:		:	80,840	:	80,840
Others		· :	28.846	:	33,348	:	63,070
ional) :	12,073,385	:	8,273,761	:	21,364,306
Consul Harold B. Que	rton, Havana	a, (Cuba.				

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington



F.S. V-80 February 13, 1930

FORFIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

PRODUCTION TAX MODIFIED ON SONORA GREEN PEAS

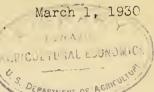
The production tax on green peas in the State of Sonora, which was increased on January 30, 1930, from the old rate of 5 cents per crate to about \$2.50 per crate, with a view to limiting shipments until prices increased in the American market, was almost immediately modified by the Government so as to apply only to inferior produce, according to a telegram received in the Foreign Service of the Eureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Maurice W. Altaffer at Nogales.

According to the new decree the tax will be collected only on inferior peas. reas grading five kernels or better to the pod are allowed to cross the border at the old tax of 5 cents a crate. Shipments passing through Nogales at the present time are of the best quality. Inferior peas are no longer being offered for export since the tax on them is prohibitive. The measure has been instrumental in checking the demoralization of the green pea market in the United States, according to Consul Altaffer.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington

F.S. V-81 FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES



CUBAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Total shipments of Cuban vegetables to the United States during the first half of February amounted to 4,682,000 pounds as compared with 4,369,000 pounds during the corresponding two weeks in February 1929, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. The feature of the trade during the first two weeks of the month was the increased exports of potatoes. Exports of peppers, eggplant and cucumbers, which have been unusually heavy this season, were also considerably greater than during the first two weeks of February last year. Tomato shipments, however, showed a decline.

The potato crop in Cuba is unusually good this season as the seed potatoes imported from the United States were especially productive. Total shipments thus far this season have amounted to 1,329,000 pounds as against 501,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Cubs to the United States

Commodity	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb 1 to 15	Total
1928-29 :	Pounds	: Pounds	Pounds	: Pounds	Pounds
		•	•	•	•
Tomatoes:	197,938	: 5,499,116	8,255,979	: 2,669,421	
Eggplant:		: 10,223	276,345	: 564,226	
Peppers:	270	: 107,545	482,395	: 367,236	
Okra:		: 17,344	52,955		
Lima beans:	45,029	: 150,364	: 165,207		
Cucumbers:	280	: 4,855	: 12,290		
Squash:	525	: 12,120	: 34,433	: 68,503	
Potatoes:		:	: 71,010	: 429,592	: 500,602
Others	37,027	: 25,442	: 28,770	: 69,866	; 161,105
Total	286,034	: 5,827,009	: 9,379,384	: 4,369,068	: 19,861,495
1929-30		•	•	:	:
Tomatoes	699,327	: 9,619,247	: 4,766,115	: 1,451,748	
Eggplant		: 629,405	: 949,420	: 768,188	
Peppers	•	: 712,262	: 1,317,330	: 634,693	
Okra	·	: 59,003	: 70,052	: 53,702	
Lima beans		: 376,894	: 176.190	: 135,675	: 764,579
Cucumbers		: 622,335	: 817,230		
Squash	6,790	: 25,393	: 63,236	: 46,498	
Potatoes	:	:	: 80,840	: 1,248,475	: 1,329,315
Others		: 28,846	: 33,348	: 177,812	: 240,882
Total	:1,017,160	:12,073,385	: 8,273,761	: 4,682,291	: 26,046,597

Consul Harold B. Quarton, Havana, Cuba.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Buroom of Agricultural Economics Washington



F.S. V-82

FOREIGN NEWS ON VIGHTABLES

March 17, 1930

BAHAMAS TOMATO SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of tomatoes from the Bahamas to the United States from the opening of the 1929-30 shipping season in December to March 1, 1930, amounted to 3,203,709 pounds as compared with 8,334,629 pounds during the corresponding months in 1928-29, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Leo J. Callanan at Nassau. The late plantings which were to have provided tomatoes to replace those destroyed by the September 1929 hurricane, were not successful because of untimely heavy rains. It is expected that the crop will be practically exhausted by mid-March.

February prices in New York fell off considerably from the high levels prevailing there in January. Recent Bahama shipments brought only \$3.50 per crate for 144s, \$2.25 for 180s and \$1.75 for 216s. All of the shipments above mentioned were made to New York with the exception of 117 crates during January 1930 which were sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, as an experiment.

Large quantities of vegetable seeds have been distributed by the Bahama government to farmers on the Island of New Providence and on the out islands during recent months in the hope that farmers will gradually devote more attention to vegetable crops other than tomatoes. Cucumbers and string beans of good quality have already been produced for local consumption.



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UNITED STATES DUP ARAMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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FORTH OF THUS ON VEGET THIS

March 17, 1930

CUBAT VIGATABLE CHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of Cuban vegetables to the United States during the month of February show a decline not only from the volume of the preceding month but also when compared with shipments in February last year, according to statistics received in the Forbigh Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. The total movement of Cuban vegetables to the American market during the first four months of the 1929-30 season, however, stand at 28,934,000 pounds as compared with 24,112,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

The decline in February shipments was due mainly to reduced shipments of tomatoes. Exports of peppers and cucumbers are now showing their seasonal decline although the totals for the season to date are far above those for the corresponding period last year. Shipments of potatoes during February were considerably greater than in January 1930 or in February last year. The bulk of these moved out during the first two weeks of the month.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Cuba to the United States

Commodity	Nov	:	Doc	:	Jan	: Fee	:	Total
1928-29	Pounds	:	Pounds	:	Pounds	: Pounds	:	Pounds
		:		:		•	:	
Tomatoes	•	:			8,255,979	: 4,571,979		18,525,012
Eggplant		:	10,223	1	276,345	: 322,911	:	609,479
Peppers	270	:	107,545	:	482,395	: 1,411,208	:	2,001,418
0kra	4,955	:	17,344	:	52,955	: 1,138,832	:	1,214,096
Lima beans	45,029	:	150,364	:	165,207	: 729,736	:	1,090,336
Cucumbers	280	:	4,855	:	12,290	: 109,156	:	126,581
Squash	525	:	12,120	:	34,433	: 79,553	:	126,631
Potatons		:		:	71,010	: 120,573	:	191,583
Others	37,027	:	25,442	:	28,770	: 135,352	:	226,591
Total	286,034	:	5,827,009	:	9,379,384	: 8,619,300	:	24,111,727
1929-30		:		:		:	:	
Tomatoes	699,327	:	9,619,247	:	4,766,115	: 2,037,168	:	17,121,857
Eggplant	48,356	:	629,405	:	949,420	: 1,122,712	:	3,049,893
Peppers	102,241	:	712,262	:	1,317,330	960,763	:	3,092,596
0xra	14,485	:	59,003	:		90,612		23·x,152
Lima boans	75,820	:	376,894		176,190		:	1,078,534
Cucumbers		:	622,335		817,230		:	1,737,805
Squash	6,790	:	25,393		•	: 73,403		168,822
Potatoos		:				: 1,870,005		1,950,815
Others	: 876	:	28,846	:		:2/ 136,427		499,517
Total	:1,017,160	:	12,073,385	:	8,273,761	: 7,569,715	:	28,934,021

Consul Harold B. Quarton, Havara, Cuba. a/ Includes 206,390 pounds of cov peas.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES



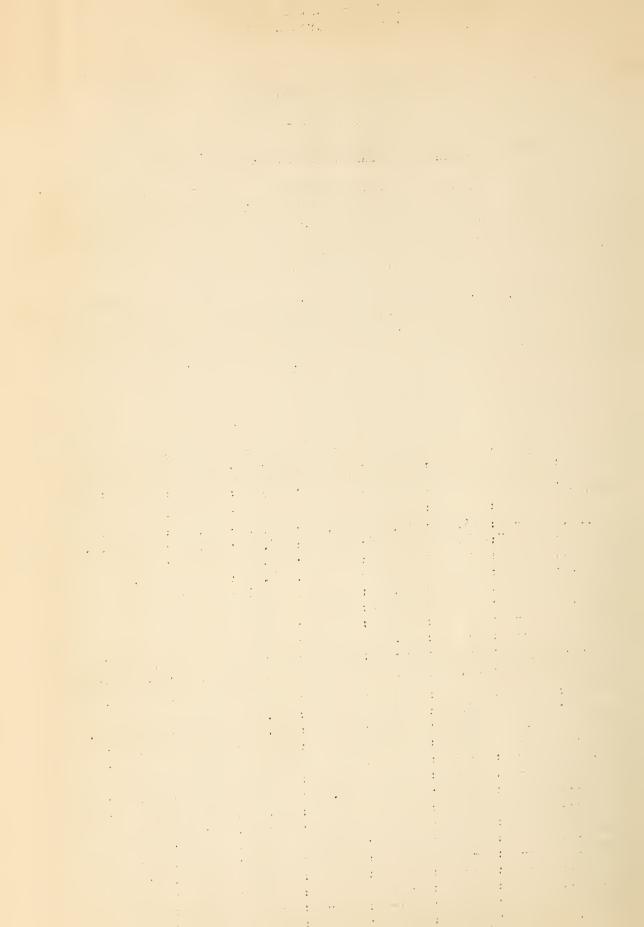
BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of vegetables from Bermuda to the United States from the opening of the season on November 19 to February 28 have amounted to only 2,009,000 pounds as compared with 3,256,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season, according to statistics received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Clay Merrell at Hamilton. The decline is due mainly to reduced exports of potatoes.

New York prices on most Bermuda vegetables have not been satisfactory thus far this season and considerable quantities have been shipped to Canada. It has been estimated that with the reduced acreage in Bermuda this season and with greater shipments to Canada the exports to the United States in 1929-30 Mill probably be 35 or 40 per cent lower than in 1928-29.

VEGITABLES: Exports from Bermuda to the United States

Commodity:	Nov	Do	c	J	an	Fe	b :	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	19-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-28	Total
1928-29:	Pounds:	Pounds:	<u>Pounds</u>	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds:	Pounds:	Pounds
Kale Potatoes Parsley Beets Fennell	82,217 410	1,920:	425,726 26,840 1,120	142,291; 61,722; 	363,257; 56,911; 3,480;	722.842:	241,012:2 45,398: 4.187:	235,895 ,644,387 259,199 8,447 3,473
Carrots Turnips		102:	,	, ,	7,450:	24,597: 1,018:	41,972:	77,644 3,099
Lettuce Mint		:	2,176:	60	718	220 42	60:	3,234
Total:	82,627:	398,100:	191,634:	531,762	÷78,232	830,911:	422,280:3	168 ,235,546
1929-30 : Kale: Potatoes.: Parsley: Beets: Fennell: Carrots: Turnips: Lettuce: Sorrell: Taragon: Mustard: Mint: Radishes: Spinach: Total:	97,430 182: 	347,300:	2,515	244,059 31,505 13,772 600 120 238 28	263,794: 36,789: 1,200: 120: 78: 2,304: : 154: 28: 100: 20:	70,368: 1,556: 369: 8,188: 320:: 11: 28: 180: 533: 80: 450.	22,690:1 23,916: 70: 2,386: 70: 168:	180,494 2,826 489 27,569 3,224 120 476 84 286 721 80
				0			59,780:2,	008,885



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGAICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S. V-85

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

March 26, 1930

BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of vegetables from Bermuda to the United States during the first two weeks of March amounted to 167,000 pounds as compared with 335,000 pounds during the corresponding two weeks last season, according to cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Clay Merrell at Hamilton. The decline was due mainly to lower shipments of the first crop of potatoes, most of these having been previously disposed of. The first shipment of the new Garnet potato crop was made on March 15. Weather conditions have been favorable for this crop, and a good yield is assured. With reduced acreage this season, however, shipments of Garnets will probably not exceed 50 per cent of last year's movement.

There has been no reduction of the acreage devoted to celery this season and the crop is in fine growing condition. Shipments of celery will begin about April 15.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Bermuda to the United States

Commodity Nov 19 - Feb 28 Mar 1 - Mar 15 Total Pounds Pounds Pounds 1928-29 68,650 304,545 Kale 235,895 68,650 304,545 Potatoes 2,644,387 165,668 2,830,255 Parsley 259,199 42,792 301,991 Beets 8,447 3,695 12,142 Formal 7,467 7,467 7,467	
1928-29 : </td <td></td>	
1928-29	
Kale 235,895 68,650 304,545 Potatoes 2,644,387 165,668 2,830,255 Parsley 259,199 42,792 301,991 Beets 8,447 3,695 12,142	
Kale 235,895 68,650 304,545 Potatoes 2,644,387 165,668 2,830,255 Parsley 259,199 42,792 301,991 Beets 8,447 3,695 12,142	
Potatoes 2,644,387 165,668 2,830,255 Parsley 259,199 42,792 301,991 Beets 8,447 3,695 12,142	
Parsley: 259,199 : 42,792 : 301,991 Beets: 8,447 ; 3,695 : 12,142	
Beets: 8,447 ; 3,695 : 12,142	
Fennell: 3,473 : : 3,473	
Carrots: 77,644 : 32,277 : 109,921	
Turnips: 3,099 : 350 : 3,449	
Lettuce: 3,234 : 1,122 : 4,356	
Mint: 168 : 70 : 238	
Total: 3,235,546 : 35+,824 : 3,570,370	
1929-30	
Kale: 156,235 : 49,940 : 206,175	
Potatoes: 1,635,837 : 42,870 : 1,678,707	
Parsley: 180,494 : 72,512 : 253,006	
Beets: 2,826 : 695 : 3,521	
Fennell: 489 : : 489	
Carrots: 27,569 : 550 : 28,119	
Turnips: 3,224 : 205 : 3,429	
Lettuce: 120 : : 120	
Sorrell: 476 : 70 : 546	
Taragon: 84 : : 84	
Mustard: 280 : : 280	
Mint: 721 : 260 : 981	
Radishes: 80 : : 80	
Spinach: 450 : : 450	
Total: 2,008,885 : 167,102 : 2,175,987	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington

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F.S. V-86

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

April 2, 1930

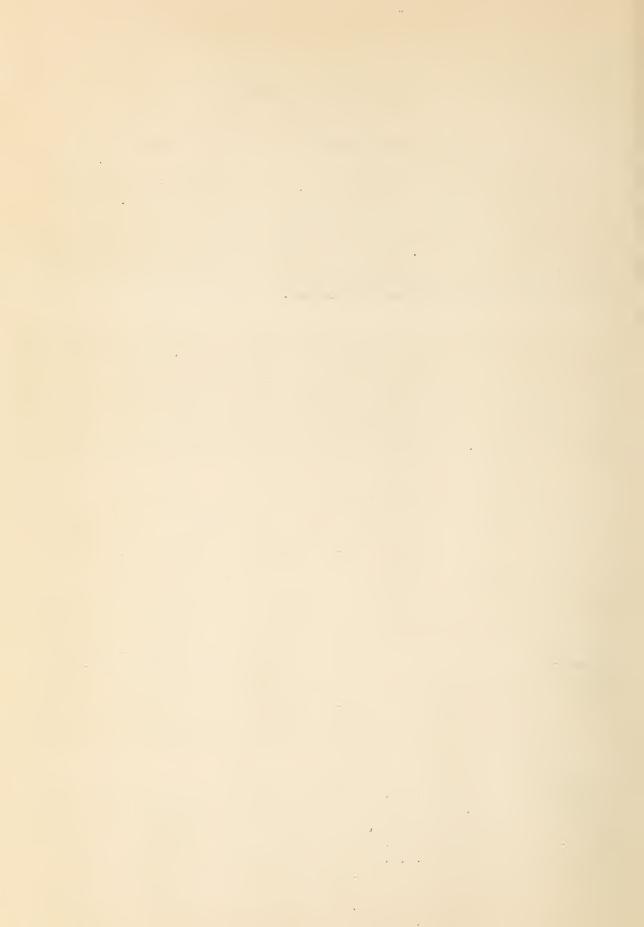
CUBAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of Cuban vegetables to the American market during the first two weeks of March amounted to 3,568,000 pounds as compared with 2,887,000 pounds during the last two weeks of February and 5,921,000 pounds during the first two weeks of March last year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quartch at Habana. Increased shipments of potatoes, eggplant and cucumbers in response to good prices in New York during the first two weeks of March account for the increase over shipments for the last two weeks of February.

Total shipments of all Cuban vegetables to the American market thus far this season now stand at 32,502,000 pounds as compared with 30,033,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. According to present indications the total shipments for the entire season will not exceed those of 1928-29 by as large a figure as anticipated at the beginning of the season. Exports of tomatoes which constitute the bulk of the Cuban vegetable crop have been running considerably below shipments last year. Those of eggplant, peppers, cucumbers and lima beans, however, have been materially greater.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Cuba to the United States

Commodity	:	Nov - Feb	: Mar 1 - 15	Total
	:	Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
1928-29	:		:	•
Tomatoes	:	18,525,012	: 2,729,554	: 21,254,566
Eggplant	:	1,697,776	: 1,049,036	: 2,746,812
	:	1,319,946	: 498,989	: 1,818,935
Okra		184,420	: 132,608	: 317,028
		683,511	: 399,692	: 1,083,203
	:	96,978	: 26,175	123,153
		176,651	: 66,130	233,781
	:	1,209,842	: 996,278	2,206,120
Others		220,591	: 22,836	249,427
Total	:	24,111,727	: 5,921,298	: 30,033,025
1929-30	:		0	•
	•		:	
Tomatoes		17,121,857	: 535,576	: 17,657,433
Eggplant		3,049,893	: 818,071	3,867,964
Peppers		3,092,596	: 314,177	
	:	234,152		· ·
Lima beans	:	1,078,534	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· ·
Cucumbers	:		· ·	
Squash	:	168,822	The state of the s	
Potatoes	:	1,950,845	•	· ·
Others	:	100 51-	,	
Total				
a/ Includes 184,811 pounds			,	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington

F.S. V-87

FORTIGN ME"S ON VEGETABLES

April 4, 1930

MEXICAN WEST COAST VEGETABLE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Exports of winter vegetables from the Mexican West Coast to the United States from the beginning of the current season up to the middle of March amounted to 83,536,000 pounds as compared with 79,392,000 pounds up to the end of March last season, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Edward S. Maney at Nogales.

Shipments of tomatoes and green peppers show a decline but this decline was more than offset by the increase in the shipment of green peas. During the first four months of the 1928-29 season tomatoes constituted 68 per cent of the total shipments and green peas 24 per cent. Thus far this season, December 1 to March 15, tomatoes have constituted only 59 per cent of the total while green peas made up 35 per cent.

The area planted to tomatoes on the Mexican West Coast this season has been estimated at 49,608 acres as against 63,509 acres for the 1928-29 season. Although the total shipments of tomatoes thus far this season do not indicate a material decrease in the acreage, it must be remembered that a revolution was in progress on the Mexican West Coast during March and April last year and that the consequent interruptions in railroad traffic and shortage of refrigerator cars resulted in a drastic curtailment of shipments through the port of Nogales during that period. Shipments of tomatoes to the United States during the first two weeks of March totalled 19,000,000 pounds against 12,803,000 pounds during the entire month of March 1929.

The decrease in the acreage planted to tomatoes during the current season was offset by an increase in the acreage devoted to the culture of green peas. Thus far this season (through March 15, 1930), a total of 2,164 cars of green peas have been shipped to the United States from the West Coast of Mexico. This represents an increase of nearly 900 cars over the total shipped to the end of March last year. The movement of green peas to the United States usually ends the latter part of February. At the present time virtually no shipments are being made.

Fiscal attempt to prevent flooding of American market

During the last two weeks of December 1929, nearly 358 carloads of green peas were exported to the United States from the West Coast of Mexico. As a result of these heavy shipments the American market was flooded during the Christmas holiday season and the export price of green peas dropped accordingly. In an endeavor to remedy that situation, large

(over)

shippers entered into an agreement looking to a curtailment in the green pea exports until the market revived. This volunteer plan was not wholly successful and the aid of the State Government of Sonora was invoked. The Governor of Sonora, under date of January 30, 1930, promulgated a decree which increased the State production tax on green peas from 5 cents to \$2.50 a crate. This decree was almost immediately modified so as to apply only to inferior grades of peas. Peas grading five kernels or better to the pod were taxed at the old rate of 5 cents a crate. As a result only peas of good quality were shipped inasmuch as the production tax on inferior grades was prohibitive. This measure is credited with having been instrumental in checking the demoralization of the green pea market in the United States at the height of the shipping season.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Mexican West Coast to the United States

					
Product	Dec :	Jan :	Feb	Mar	Total
•	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds :	Pounds
1928-29	:	:	:	:	
Tomatoes:	8,802,899:	11,417,003:	21,169,310:	12,803,753:	54,192,965
Green peas:	1,898,225:	6,655,603:	6,309,325:	4,544,168:	19,407,321
Green peppers:	409,217:	2,002,119:	1,813,866:	923,383:	
String beans :	23,015:	310,284:	126,470:	47,283:	507,052
Eggplant:	9,143:	28,834:	43,327:	24,608:	
Lima beans:	:	4,350:	25,570:	:	29,920
Cucumbers:	:	125:	140:	:	265
All others:	:	:	:	:	
Total	11,142,499:	20,418,318:	29,488,008:	18,343,195:	79,392,020
1929-30	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	.0 582 010
Tomatoes:	2,363,627:	8,000,901:			
Green peas:	5,552,759:	13,850,464:	8,352,263 <u>:</u> 2/		
Green peppers:	377,105:	1,092,096:	1,166,077: <u>a</u> /		
String beans :	90,447:	72,726:	63,261: <u>a</u> /		
Eggplant:	17,006:	128,144:	270,458: <u>a</u> /	1	
Lima beans:	:	423:	68,817: <u>1</u>	1	
Cucumbers:	76,466:	4,084:	1,456:0		
All others:		8,310:	5,350: <u>a</u> ,		
Total:	8,477,410:	23,157,148:	30,040,371: <u>a</u>	/ 21,861,274:	83,536,203

Vice Consul Edward S. Maney at Nogales. a/For the first 15 days of March 1930 only.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington



F.S. V-88

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

April 7, 1930

REMAINING MEXICAN TOMATO SHIPMENTS ESTIMATED AT 2,150 CARLOADS

It is now estimated that approximately 2,150 carloads of tomatoes remain to be moved from the Mexican West Coast producing areas during the months of April, May and June, according to a telegram just received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Edwin Schoenrich at Mazatlan, Sonora. This compares with 1,000 carloads during the same months in 1929 and with 1,550 and 1,500 carloads respectively during the same months of 1928 and 1927.

While the estimated shipments for the remaining months of the current season are unusually heavy compared with those for the corresponding months in preceding years, it must be born in mind that certain unfavorable conditions prevailing on the Mexican West Coast in the past several seasons materially curtailed shipments. Thus, during the 1928-29 season the Revolution interrupted railroad tr ffic and this together with a shortage of refrigerator cars resulted in a drastic curtailment of shipments during the last part of the season. In 1927-28 heavy rains and floods wiped out large acreages and destroyed highways, railroad tracks and bridges with a consequent decline in shipments. In 1926-27 plant disease and insect pests seriously interferred with the development of the crop.

Thus far this season all factors seem to have been favorable bo the development and marketing of the crop. A careful check of the tomato situation on the Mexican West Coast has just been completed and crop conditions in general were found to be very good, states Consul Schoenrich. Growers are reported as being satisfied with the prices being paid for their tomatoes in the American market this season and shipments are continuing at a steady rate. The quality of the tomatoes being shipped this season is reported as good.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington

April 8, 1930

F.S. V-89

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

CUBAN VEGETABLE SHIPLENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of Cuban vegetables to the american market during the last two weeks of March amounted to 3,111,416 pounds as compared with 3,568,251 pounds during the first two weeks of the month and 3,620,112 pounds during the last two weeks of March last year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Habana. On account of favorable prices in New York the export of both potatoes and tomatoes increased during the last half of the month.

Total shipments of all Cuban vegetables to the American market thus far this season, November 1 to March 31, now stand at 35,614,000 pounds as compared with 33,653,000 pounds during the corresponding five months last season. A decline in shipments of tomatoes has been more than offset by the increase in the shipments of eggplant, peppers, cucumbers and lima beans. Shipments of lima beans were unusually heavy during March due to a desire to dispose of as much of the supply as possible before the end of the month when the United States embargo on Cuban fresh beans in the pod goes into affect. Cuban fresh beans in the pod cannot enter the United States from March 31 to November 1 because of the prevalence of the Bean-pod borer in that country.

VEGETABLES: Exports from Cuba to the United States

Commodity	:	Nov - Feb	:	Mar	:	Total
2000 00	:	Pounds	:	Pounds	:	Pounds ·
1928-29	:		:		:	
Tomatoes	1	18,525,012	:	3,683,545	:	22,208,557
Eggplant	:	1,697,776	:	1,734,532	.:	3,432,308
Peppers	:	1,319,946	:	669,802	:	1,989,748
0kra	:	184,420	:	208,052	:	392,472
. Lima beans	:	683,511	:	585,576	:	1,269,087
Cucumbers	:	96,978	:	27,790	:	124,768
Squash	:	167,651	:	113,189		280,840
Potatoes	:	1,209,842	:	2,455,211	:	3,665,053
Others	:	226,591	:	63,713		290,304
Total	:	24,111,727	:	9,541,410	:	33,653,137
1929-30	:		:		:	
Tomatoes	:	17,121,857	:	1,148,333		18,270,190
Eggplant	:	3,049,893	•	1,207,604	•	4.257.497
Peppers	•	3,092,596	•	580,286	•	3,672,882
0kra	•	234,152	•	140,801		374,953
Lima beans	•	1,078,534		677,306		1,755,840
Cucumbers		1,737,805	•	155,431		1,893,236
Squash		168,822		121,033		289,855
Potatoes	•	1,950,845		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	•
Others	•			2,067,235	•	4,018,080
(n n	•-	499,517	<u>:</u>	581,638	:	1,081,155
Total	:	28,934,021	:	6,679,637	:	35,613,688

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/pril 16, 1930

F.S. V-90

FOREIGN MITS ON VIGETABILES

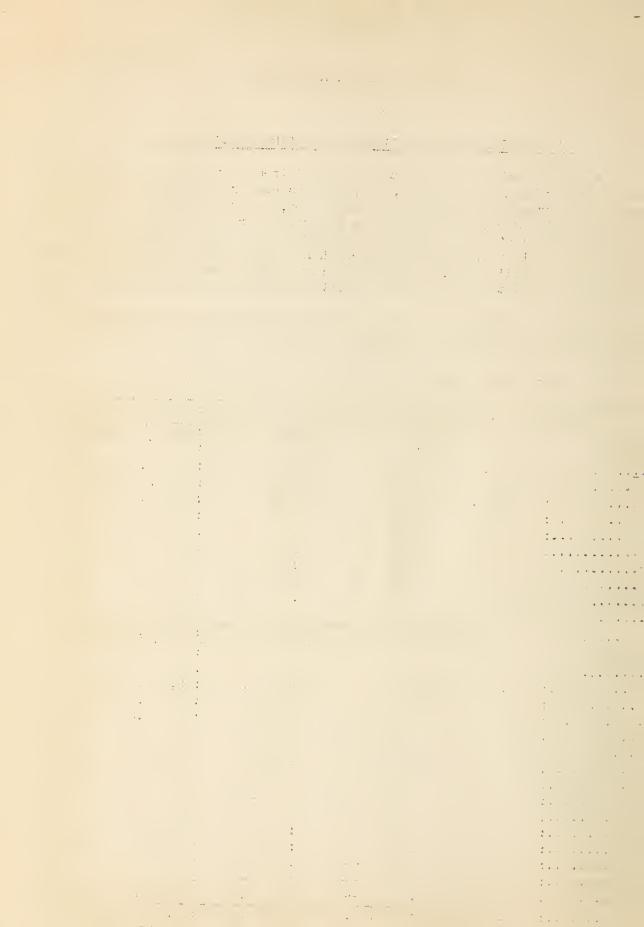
BERMUDA VEGET BLE SHIPPENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of vegetables from Bermuda to the United States during the last two weeks of March amounted to 517,000 pounds as compared with 668,000 pounds during the corresponding two weeks last season, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Vice Consul Clay Merrell at Hamilton. Shipments of Garnet potatoes were much larger during the last two weeks of March than during the first two weeks of the month. Prices realized for these in New York ranged from \$14 to \$15 per barrel. Weather conditions have been favorable for this crop this season.

Ibundant rainfall during the last week of March was very beneficial to the celery crop which is in splendid condition. I larger yield than for the past several years is now expected.

VEGITABLES: Exports from Bermuda to the United States

Commodity :	Nov 19-Feb 28	:	Mar 1 – 15.	. 6	Mar 16-31	:	Total
1928-29	Pounds	:	Pounds	:	Pounds	:	Pounds
•		:		:		:	
Kala	235,895	:	68,650	:	139,080	:	443,625
Potatoes:	2,644,387	:	185,868	:	429,400	:	3,259,655
Parsley:	259,199	:	42,792	:	43,254	:	345,245
Beets:	8,447	:	3,695	:	1,605	:	13,747
Fennell:	3,473	:		:	22	:	3,495
Carrots:	77,644	:	32,277	:	51,329	:	161,250
Turnips:	3,099	:	350	:		:	3,449
Lettuce:	3,234	:	1,122	:	32	:	4,388
Mint:	168	:	70	:	349	:	587
Celory:		:		:	2,520	:	2,520
Total	3,235,546	:	334,824	:	667,591	:	4,237,961
1929-30		:		:		:	
Kalo	156,235	:	49,940	:	56,203	:	262,378
Potatoes:	1,635,837	:	42,870	:	413,184	:	2,091,891
Parsley:	180,494	:	72,512	:	41,134	:	294,140
Beets:	2,826	:	695	:		:	3,521
Fennell	489			:		:	489
Carrots:	27,569	:	550	:	3,864	:	31,983
Turnips:	3,224		205	:	150	:	3,579
Lettuce:	: 120	:		:		:	120
Sorrell:	476	:	70	:		:	546
Taragon:	84	•		:		:	84
Mustard:	280	:		:		:	280
Mint:	721	:	260	:	214	:	1,195
Radishes:	80	:		:		:	80
Spinach:	450	:		:		:	450
Celery:		:		:	2,640	:	2,640
Total	2,008,885	:	167,102	:	517,389	:	2,693,376
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics Washington

April 17, 1930

F.S. V-Cl

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

MEXICAN WEST COAST VEGETABLE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of Mexican West Coast vegetables to the imerican market during the last two weeks of March continued on the same heavy scale as during the first two weeks of the month, with tomatoes constituting 93 per cent of the movement, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Maurice W. Altaffer at Nogales. During this period shipments of Mexican West Coast tomatoes undoubtedly reached their peak for the current season. On March 26, 1930, a total of 150 carloads of tomatoes passed through Nogales for the Imerican market, thus establishing a record for a single day. It the end of March the current season's shipments from the Mexican West Coast to the United States had exceeded the total for any similar period in the history of the trade.

Total shipments of all fresh vegetables from the Mexican West Coast through the border port of Hogales, from the beginning of the season late in November to the end of March, now stand at 108,277,000 pounds as compared with 79,392,000 pounds during the corresponding months in 1928-29, and with 65,737,000 pounds during the corresponding period in 1927-28. Thus far this season tomatoes have constituted 67 per cent of the total, green peas 28 per cent and green peppers about 4 per cent.

VEGET.BLES: Exports from Mexican West Coast to the United States

Commosity :	Doc :	Jan :	Fob :	Mar :	Total
•	Founds :	Founds :	Pounas :	Pounds :	Pounds
1928-29 :	:	:	:	:	
Torratoes:	8,802,899:	11,417,003:	21,169,310:	12,803,753:	54,192,965
Green peas:	1,898,225:	6,655,603:	6,309,325:	4,544,168:	19,407,321
Green poppers :	409,217:	2,002,119:	1,813,866:	923,383:	5,148,585
String beans:	23,015:	310,284:	126,470:	47,283:	507,)52
Eggplant:	9,143:	28,834:	43,327:	24,608:	105,912
Lima beans:	, :	4,350:	25,570:	:	29,920
Cucumbers:	:	125:	140:	:	265
/ll others:	:	:	:	:	
Total	11,142,499:	20,418,318:	29,488,008:	18,343,195:	79,392,020
1929-30	:	•	•	•	
Tomatoes:	2,363,627:	8,000,901:	20,112,689:	42,176,508:	
Green purs:	5,552,759:	13,850,464:	8,352,263:	2,319,218:	
Green pappers :	377,105:	1,092,096:	1,166,077:	1,455,032:	4,090,310
String beens:	90,447:	72,726:	63,261:	167,876:	
Eggplent:	17,000:	128,144:	270,458:	282,548:	698,156
Lina beans:	:	423:	68,817:	405:	69,645
Cucumbers:	76,466:	4,084:	1,450:	9,952:	91,958
All others:	;	8,310:	5,350:	8,296	21,956
Total	8,477,410:	23,157,148:	30,040,371:	46,419,835:	108,094,764
77.1 a.a. Class 7 71.5	J O 1'	+ Mans las-			

The following Table gives the Mexican West Coast vegetable shipments to the United States during the past two seasons, in carload lots.

VEGET.BLES: Exports from Nexican West Coast to the United States (In carloads)

Commodity	1928-29				: '			1929-30				
· ·		Doc	Jan	Feb	Mar J	Potel	Nov	Doc	Jen	Feb	Mar	Total
		:	:	:	:	:		:	: :	:		
Tomatoes:	32	• 307							: 345·		1 946	3.182
Green peas												
Green :		: :	: :		:	•				:	:	
peppers:	1	: 24:	: 101:	83:	41:	250:	-	: 12	: 35:	42:	46:	135
Green :		:	: :	:	:	:		:	: :	:	:	
beans :		: 1:	: 11:	:	1:	13:	-	: 1	: - :	3:	9:	13
Mixed:		: 12:	28:	39:	11:	90:	-	: 24	: 50:	64:	64:	202
Total:	35	: 556	1,115:	1,513:	899:4	,118:	Nil	497	:1,430:	1,580:	2,219:	5,726

Carload lots of mixed vegetables comprise shipments of all classes of vegetables. When a full carload of a given vegetable is not available for shipment, other vegetables are filled in and the car is classified as mixed.

F.S. V-92

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

OBTORE

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MayPE24, 01930

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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MEXICAN, CUBAN AND BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of Mexican, Cuban and Bermuda fresh vegetables to the United States for the 1929-30 season are now rapidly drawing to a close. Total shipments to the American market from these three areas from the beginning of the season up to April 15 have amounted to 178,773,000 pounds as compared with 132,982,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. Tomatoes, green peas and green peppers constitute the bulk of the Mexican shipments. Cuban shipments consist mainly of tomatoes, eggplant, potatoes and peppers, while shipments from Bermuda thus far have consisted mostly of potatoes, parsley, kale and celery.

Mexican West Coast

The demand in the United States for M exican West Coast winter vegetables, especially for tomatoes, was very good during the first two weeks of April and shippers continued to receive exceptionally good prices, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Maurice W. Altaffer at Nogales. The chief cause for the exceptionally good demand during this two week period is believed to have been the warm weather which prevailed throughout the United States, bringing with it a heavy demand for green vegetables. The first two weeks of the month saw the shipment of from 15 to 35 cars daily through the border port of Nogales. From now on, however, shipments will decline steadily until the close of the season early in May.

Cuba

Shipments of Cuban vegetables to the American market during the first two weeks of April amounted to 2,717,000 pounds as compared with 1,823,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season, according to Consul Harold B. Quarton at Havana. Eggplant, tomatoes, potatoes, lima beans and okra still constitute the bulk of the shipments but the peak of the movement for the season has already taken place and exports are expected to decline rapidly in the next few weeks. A decline in the shipments of tomatoes thus far this season has been more than offset by the increase in the shipments of eggplant, peppers, cucumbers and lima beans. Cuban lima and other fresh beans in the pod cannot enter the United States from March 31 to November 1 because of the prevalence of the bean-pod borer in that country.

Bermuda

Shipments of vegetables from Bermuda to the United States during the first two weeks of April amounted to 884,000 pounds as compared with 721,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season, according to Consul Clay Merrill at Hamilton. Potatoes and celery made up the bulk of the shipments.

(over)

Prices paid in New York for Bermuda potatoes during the first two weeks of the month dropped from the opening prices of \$14 to \$15 per barrel to \$7 per barrel, due to heavy shipments from Florida. Celery brought from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per crate and an increase in price is expected for the remainder of the season, due to the fact that the Florida crop has now been marketed.

WINTER VEGETABLES: Shipments to the United States

	from Mexico, Cuba and Be	from Mexico, Cuba and Bermuda								
Commodity	1928-29	1929-30								
	Nov 1-Apr 15	: Nov 1-Apr 15								
	Pounds	Pounds								
Mexican West Coast	Acceptance of the control of the con	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e								
Tomatoes	66,967,993	: 100,151,980								
Green peas		: 30,113,612								
Green peppers		5,145,494								
String beans		472,154								
Eggplant		: 815,559°								
Lima beans		: 73,106								
Cucumbers		92,233								
All others		22,406								
Total		: 136,886,544								
Cuba	i in indicata compositi accessivate de la fina estra el 1º 6 el primer accessivamente assessiva. El primer el primer e	•								
Tomatoes	22,631,442	: 18,786,403								
Eggplant		: 4,889,953								
Potatoes	4,063,471	: 4,515,680								
Peppers		: 3,880,071								
Lima beans	1,310,277	: 2,038,760								
Cucumbers		: 1,908,452								
0kra	459,191	514,543								
Squash		: 306,302								
All others	315,833	: 1,480,209								
Total	35,476,104	: 38,330,373								
Bermuda		•								
Potatoes	3,858,589	: 2,697,531								
Parsley		: 318,413								
Kale	469,025	: 288,598								
Celery	35,180	: 213,015								
Carrots	185,900	: 48,781								
Beets	14,665	3,696								
Turnips		: 3,829								
All others		: 3,387								
Total	4,958,551	: 3,557,240								

UNITED STATES DEFINE OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Agricultural Economics lasein ton

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FOREIG: HEWS ON VIGHTABLES

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DEXICAL, CUBAR AND BEHILDA VENETABLE SLIP FIFT TO THE UNITED STATES

Shipments of winter vegetables from the Mexican Mest Coast, Bermuda and Cuba for the 1930-30 season are now practically at an end. The total movement thus far this season, from Movember 1 to April 30, amounted to 190,271,000 pounds as compared with 137,542,000 pounds during the corresponding period list season. This constitutes a record since the development of the winter vegetable trade between the American market and nearby foreign producing areas. Tomatoes, green peas, and peppers make up the bulk of the shipments but potatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, green beans and colery are also of considerable importance.

Mexican Mest Coast

The approach of the close of the vegetable season on the Mest Coast of Mexico saw even more active bidding for tomatoes then has taken place at any time since its opening, states Concul Maurice W. Altaffer at Mogales. During the final days of April practically the entire crop of good quality tomatoes was cleaned up. At the end shipments were of poor quality, considing of odds and ends that had been accumulated from wherever they could be found. Shipments during the last two weeks of the month ranged from 25 to 50 carloads per day. There are still some quantities of poorer quality tomatoes to be marketed but all of these were expected to be out of the way by May 15. The larger shippers had already closed their packing houses on May 1. Prices in the American market during the last two weeks of April ranged from 4.00 to 5.00 per lug for mediocre quality towatoes.

Cuba

Cuban vegetable shipments declined considerably during April, amounting to only 3,987,000 pounds as compared with 3,680,000 pounds in Earch and with 2,808,000 pounds in April last year, according to Consul Herold B. Quarton at Habana. This brings the total Cuban vegetable shipments to the American market thus far this season up to 39,600,000 pounds as compared with 36,461,000 pounds last year. Tomatoes, as usual, constituted the bulk of the shipments but amounted to only 48 per cent of the total this season as compared with 63 per cent last season. This decline was offset by increased shipments of eggplant, green peppers, and cucumbers.

Special Street

Bermuda

Shipments of Dermuda colery to the New York market are now at their height, the movement during the last two weeks of April having amounted to 379,000 pounds as compared with 210,000 pounds during the first half of the month, bringing the total thus far this season up to 592,000 pounds as compared with 300,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season, according to Vice Consul Clay Herrell at Hamilton. New York prices for Bermuda celery during the last two weeks of the month ranged from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per crate. Shipments will be heavy throughout the month of May. Shipments of potatoes during the last two weeks of April amounted to only 442,000 pounds as compared with 606,000 pounds during the first half of the month, and prices in New York ranged from \$9.00 to \$10.00 per barrel in New York for No. 1 stock as against \$7.00 per barrel during the first half of the month. Shippers expect prices to reach \$14.00 per barrel during May. With the exception of celery the bulk of the Bermuda vegetable crop for the season has now been moved.

WINTER VEGETABLES: Shipments from Mexican West Coast to the United States

		:		:	
Season and Product	Nov-Mar	•	Apr	•	Total
:	Pounds	:	Pounds	:	Pounds
1928-29 :		:	77.00	:	
Tomatoes	54,192,965	:	15,097,121	:	69,290,086
Green peas:	19,407,321	:	196,306	· :	19,603,627
Green peopers:	5,148,585	:	266,269	:	5.414,854
String beans:	507,052	:	-	:	507,052
Eggplant	105,912	:	9,936	:	115,848
Lima beans	29,920	:	-	:	29,920
Cucumbers	265	:	-	:	265
All others	-	9	-	6.	-
Total	79,392,020	·	15,569,632	-	94,961,652
1929-30	The second of the second secon	· ·		:	
Tomatoes	72,653,725	:	35,989,819	:	108,643,544
Green peas	30,074,704		38,908	:	30,113,612
Green peppers:	4,090,310	:	1,820,656	:	5,910,966
String beans:	394,310	:	96,381	:	490,691
Eggplant	693,156	:	187,566	:	885,722
Lima beans	69,645	:	4,749	:	74,394
Cucumbers	91,958	:	275	:	92,233
All others	21,953	:	1,215	:	23,171
Total	108,094,764	:	38,139,509	:	146,234,333
:	•	:	•	:	

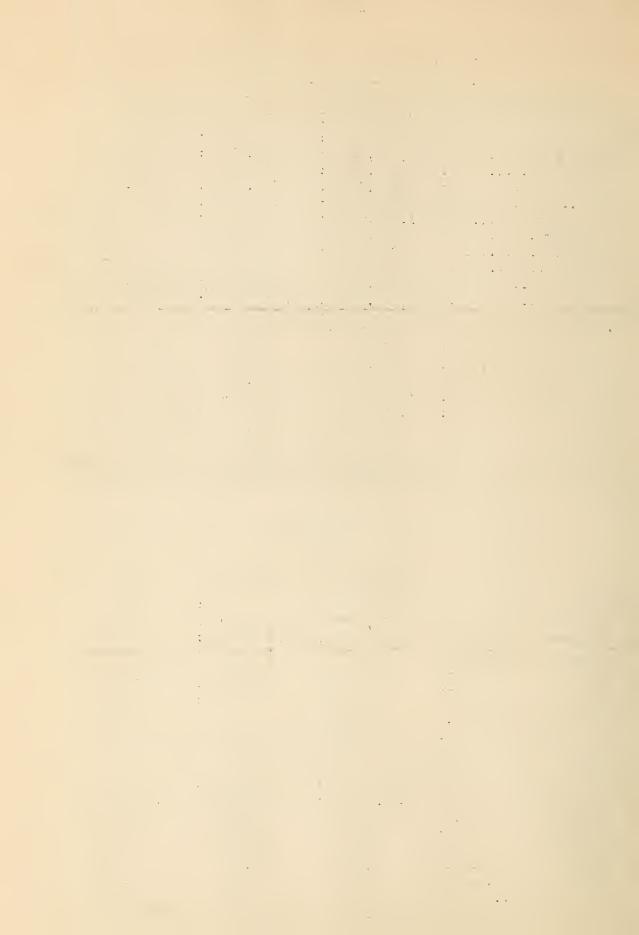
Consul Maurice J. Altaffer at Mogales.

JII TER VEGETEBLES: Shipments from Cuba to the United States

Season and Froduct	Nov-Mar	Apr	Total
3000.00	Pounds	: Pounds	: Pounds
1928-29		:	:
Tomatoes	: 22,208,557	: 809,436	: 23,017,993
Eggplant	3,432,308	: 1,162,364	: 4,594,672
Peppers		: 139,610	: 2,129,358
Okra		: 109,736	: 502,208
Lima beans		: 94,350	: 1,363,437
Cucumbers		9,721	: 134,489
Squash		: 35,039	: 315,879
Potatoes		: 403,418	: 4,073,471
All others		39,436	: 329,740
Total		the case and deposition on the National Property and appropriate the second	: 36,461,247
1927-30			
Tomatoes	18,270,190	: 706,768	: 18,976,958
Eggplant		904,931	: 5,162,428
Peppers		278,639	: 3,951,521
Okra		184,215	559,168
Lima beans		320,545	2,076,385
Cucumbers		: 17,806	: 1,911,042
Squash		: 19,027	: 308,882
Pota toes		•	4,890,680
All others		: 872,600	
	1,081,155	: 682,202	: 1,763,357
Total		: 3,986,733	: 39,600,421
Consul Harold B. Quarton	at Habana.		

WINTER VEGETABLES: Shipments from Bermuda to the United States

Season and Product	Nov-Par	:	Apr	:	Total	
	Pounds	:	Pounds	:	Pounds	
1928-29		:		:		
Male	443,625	:	59,2700	:	502,895	
Potatoes	3,259,655	:	1,401,587	:	4,661,242	
Parsley	345,245	: '	52,296	: -	397,541	
Beets	13,747	:	2,823	:	16,570	
Carrots	161,250	:	56,642	:	217,892	
Celery	2,520	:	305,256	:	307,776	
Turnips	3,449	:	-	:	3,449	
All others	8,470	:	11,035	:	11,505	
Total	4,237,961	:	1,380,900	:	6,118,870	
1929-30	Allerenter regins the administrative executations of specific devices, superior	:	omen al ere confined and			
Kale	262,378	:	39,305		301,683	
Potatoes		:	1,048,035	:	3.139,926	
Parsley		:	29,350	:	323,490	
Beets		:	175	:	3,696	
Carrots		:	35,077	:	67,060	
Celery		:	583,885	:	591,525	
Turnips		:	475		4,054	
All others		:	2,030	:	5,270	
Total		:	1,743,332	<u>:</u>	4,436,704	
Vice Consul Clay Merrell			marrie rathermania and an armine, a			



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

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POREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

THE 1930-31 WINTER VEGETABLE PROSPECTS ON THE MEXICAN WEST COAST a/

Plantings of winter vegetables on the Mexican West Coast this season were considerably delayed because of the lack of rain. The usual period for rains during the fall of 1930 remained practically rainless until the general rain of October 26, which insured a sufficient supply of irrigation water in the rivers. Plantings were therefore delayed and, to some extent, reduced. There has also been curtailment of plantings this season because of the refusal of shippers to finance growers. Shippers in general this season are giving growers little encouragement as to the successful marketing of their vegetables because of the increased tariff in the United States.

No reliable estimate can be made as yet as to the 1930-31 export production on the Mexican West Coast of any of the important vegetable crops, not only because of the possible damage from insects, diseases and bad weather, but also because of the uncertainty of marketing prospects in the face of the increased tariff in the United States. In general it may be said that any estimates even as to acreage at this time must be accepted as lather speculative. No accurate estimate can be made until the plantings have actually been completed. The information now available, however, represents the present opinion of shippers and growers in the important producing areas.

Present indications are that the 1930-31 tomato area will be approximately 30,000 acres or about the same as in 1929-30. Growers realize, however, that the average prices realized in American markets last season will be barely sufficient to meet the cost of production and marketing this season, due to the increase in the tariff. Even if the acreage planted should reach the estimated figure, it is expected that only the finest quality tomatoes will be shipped and that as a result the actual movement into the United States will be considerably reduced. The pea acreage for the 1930-31 season is expected to amount to only around 12,000 acres or about one-half of last year's plantings, due mainly to the poor returns realized last season. The bell pepper plantings, however, will be practically doubled and are expected to reach 2,800 acres.

Rainfall is an important factor in the production of crops on the West Coast and very little planting is done until the rainy season has started. The wet season usually lasts from the first of July to about the middle of September. Irrigation water is supplied on the Yaqui and Culiacan Rivers mainly by means of diversion dams and canals. Some private pumping units are in operation on practically all of the rivers,

Based on a field survey made for the Foreign Agricultural Service by Mr. C. M. Schiller, Assistant Marketing Specialist in the California Cooperative office of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates and the State Department of Agriculture.

but the acreage they supply is small. Growers on the Mayo and Sinaloa, and other rivers of less importance, from a vegetable-growing standpoint, irrigate their lands mainly by means of the Bolsa system. The Bolsa system is one whereby growers flood their fields during the flood stage of the rivers to a depth of from two to three feet and plant as soon as the lands have dried sufficiently. Sufficient moisture is retained in the soil to insure the maturing of the crop. Irrigation on the Fuerte River is by means of pumps, as the river has an almost continuous flow at all months of the year, and plantings there are not entirely dependent upon rainfall. However, the water supply is not sufficient to take care of all available irrigated lands during the low stage of the river. At this time preference is given the growing crops rather than those being planted.

The vegetable producing areas of the Mexican West Coast are confined mainly to about fifteen river valleys in the three states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit. Many different vegetables are grown but tomatoes, green peas and green peppers are the most important. About 75 per cent of the tomato acreage will be found in the land adjoining the Fuerte and Sinaloa Rivers in Northern Sinaloa. The Yaqui, Mayo and Sonora river valleys in the State of Sonora are the most important pea producing areas. Peppers are grown mainly in the Fuerte River valley. Smaller areas, of course, are devoted to these and to other vegetables in other river valleys of the three states mentioned.

The 1930-31 prospects for tomatoes

The 1929-30 acreage in tomatoes on the Mexican West Coast had been reduced materially from that of 1927-23, partly in anticipation of the impending tariff, and partly because of growers failing to realize attractive returns from the plantings of the preceding year, when revolutionary activities interrupted the movement of the crop. It developed, however, that the 1929-30 season was the most successful in the history of the industry, so that growers were in a favorable financial condition at the time of planting the 1930-31 crop. One of the shippers on the Fuerte River states that his 1929-30 average of gross sales was \$2.61 per crate and estimated the cost of packing and transportation to market at \$1.60. The West Coast last year probably produced a record yield of somewhere near 130 lugs to the acre, leaving the grower in an extremely favorable position. A large increase in the acreage over the plantings of the 1929-30 season might reasonably have been expected had not certain factors entered the deal.

Unlike the pea industry, which is more or less concentrated as to area—and in the hands of a few shippers, tomato plantings are made in practically all of the river valleys. In the 1929-30 season there were more than 40 tomato shippers, as shown by checks at the border port of Nogales, Arizona. It has long been the history of the West Coast tomato industry for shippers to finance most of the growing operations. The shippers relied on the crop to bring sufficient returns to enable them to deduct their advances before final settlement with the grower. With the present increase in the tariff, however, it is doubtful whether the American market will pay the increased prices on tomatoes. As a result, the larger shippers have made no advances to growers. Neither have they encouraged growers to plant. There seems to be a feeling among the growers, however, that the tariff will be reduced by presidential action as soon as a scarcity appears in our domestic supply, and considerable planting has been done with this in mind. The 1930-31 area to be devoted to tomatoes is now being estimated at

30,000 acres as compared with 30,100 acres last season. The lateness of the rains has held back and possibly curtailed plantings to some extent.

Two of the largest shippers in the Fuerte Valley, while refusing to finance growers, have gone into the growing end themselves, firmly believing that the market will take a limited supply of first-class tomatoes and that they as growers can produce a better quality product than the average West Coast farmer. These shippers also expressed the opinion that even if the acreage should be the same as last year's, the production of marketable tomatoes would be considerably reduced due to stricter grading and the elimination of the smaller sized packs.

Sonora River - A group of Chinese growers located on lands in the Sonora River valley around Guaymas have increased their tomato acreage slightly this season. Water is supplied to this acreage for the most part by means of wells. This crop was planted early and should have tomatoes available for shipment by November 15. In the past, tomatoes from this acreage have been sent principally to Nogales, Sonora, and from there were expressed in small lots to towns in Arizona and New Mexico. The crop this season was reported in excellent condition, but it is in districts that are said to be subject to frosts in late December and January. No reliable estimate can be made of the crop, therefore, until after that date.

Yaqui River - Tomato plantings in the Yaqui River valley have been increased slightly over last season, due probably to the poor returns from the 1929-30 pea crop in that area. The Chinese growers particularly have increased their plantings. This area is similar to that of the Sonora River valley in that January frosts usually terminate the shipping season. The large shippers in the Fuerte and Sinaloa valleys do not look upon the crop in the Yaqui River valley as an item of importance.

Mayo River - Quite a percentage of the acreage formerly in peas in the Mayo River valley has this season been planted to tomatoes. Planting there was late due to the delayed rains and the crop will not mature for the most part until after January 1. Plantings extend from Huatabampo on the Gulf up the river some fifty or sixty miles, with a slight concentration around Huatabampo. The billing point for this area is Navajoa, although the tomatoes are practically all packed on the ranches.

Fuerte River - Tomato planting in the Fuerte River valley extends from the town of Fuerte to below the town of Los Mochis. The shortage of water did not affect this area as severaly as it did the other river valleys, due to the flow of the stream and the methods of obtaining the irrigation water supply, as mentioned elsewhere in this report. The Fuerte River valley is the largest individual area for tomatoes on the Mexican West Coast, and there are several well equipped packing houses located on the K.C. M. & O. Railroad which connects with the S.P. de M. Railroad at the town of San Blas. Three large companies load from this area along with many smaller operators.

It is the general opinion of shippers and field men that the 1930-31 tomato acreage in the Fuerte River valley will be about the same as last season, which was estimated at 16,000 acres. It was estimated that 60 per cent of the acreage had been planted by the first of November. The fields presented a very healthy appearance, and stands looked to be uniformly good. In some fields the growing tomatoes were about the size of a walnut. Picking

in that area was expected to begin around December 1, but the peak of the harvest will not be reached until late in January.

Sinaloa River - The Sinaloa River valley is the second largest individual area in tomato production on the West Coast. Plantings there were late due to delayed rains, but there were some early plantings in fields that had individual pumping units. This area is commonly known as the Bamoa section, and shipments are made from the towns of Verdura, Bamoa and Naranjo on the main line of the S.P. de M. Railroad. The acreage located at Guamuchil on the Mocorito River is included in the total estimate of 6,000 acres for the Sinaloa River district. This acreage may be compared with the estimate of 7,000 acres for last year. Very few tomatoes will be available from this area before January 1.

Culiacan to Mazatlan - As the rainfall is greater and the flow in the rivers is more steady in the southern part of the West Coast area, considerable planting was done there before the general rain of October 26. As a rule the tomato crop in these regions is slightly earlier than in the Bamoa and Los Mochis area. It was estimated that the tomato acreage last year amounted to about 4,000 acres, but that this season plantings will not exceed 2,600 acres. Practically all of the growers in this district are shippers. Some tomatoes will be ready for shipment by December 15th. Stands are good although some acreage was washed out by the storm of October 26, during which seven inches of rain was recorded at a station a few miles south of Culiacan.

Mazatlan south - While small plantings of tomatoes occur in practically all river valleys south of Mazatlan only two sections are of importance. These are the plantings at Rosario and some acreage at Ruiz in the State of Nayarit. This area had an estimated acreage last year of approximately 1,000 acres, and this year will have approximately 1,400 acres. The increase is due mainly to the plantings at Rosario. Plenty of water has been available in these rivers and, through the use of individual irrigation units, growers have planted early. It was estimated that some tomatoes would be available for shipment from this section by November 15. Shippers, however, will not move their crops until the market warrants.

TOMATOES: Estimated acreage on Mexican West Coast, 1929-30 and 1930-31

:	Estimated	:	Estimated
District :	1929-30	:	1930-31
:	Acres	:	Acres
:		:	
Sonora:	600	:	800
Yaqui:	1,000	:	1,200
Mayo:	500	:	2,000
Fuerte:	16,000	:	16,000
Sinaloa:	7,000	:	6,000
Culiacan to Mazatlan:	4,000	:	2,600
Mazatlan south	1,000	:	1,400
Total acreage:	30,100	;	30,000
		:	

Lower California tomatoes

Information gathered from produce houses in Los Angeles and checked by the transportation company handling the shipments, indicates that there will be approximately 600 acres planted in tomatoes at San Jose del Cabo on the extreme southern tip of the peninsula this season. This acreage is approximately the same as last year but it is in the hands of better growers. Shippers there are planning on boating their products into San Pedro, California and if the market warrants, the stock will be passed through customs; if not, it will be dumped at sea.

The 1930-31 prospects for green peas

Following the successful season of 1928-29, the acreage of peas on the West Coast was increased considerably during the 1929-30 season. According to the records of one of the largest customs brokers at Nogales, Arizona, shipments through that point in 1929-30 were 647 cars above those for the preceding year, which had in turn been the record year of pea shipments from the West Coast. Twice during the 1929-30 season shippers were forced to shut down, due to unfavorable market conditions, and some production was entirely lost. It is estimated that the average harvested yield from the West Coast last season was 25 crates of 45 pounds net per acre, which may be considered as slightly under the average for the West Coast for past years.

One firm, the largest individual pea shipper during the 1929-30 season, stated that on 789 cars shipped that season their gross sales averaged \$4.23 a crate. Freight and refrigeration amounted to an average of \$1.62, leaving \$2.61 per crate, out of which commission, duty, and crossing and packing charges had to be paid before the grower received any return. Their average cost of packing, customs duty at one cent per pound, fees and inspection charges at the border amounted to \$1.24 per crate, which left \$1.37 per crate to pay for the selling commission, which is usually 10 per cent of the gross sales, and the growing of the product. On 700 acres of peas, the same company, with an average yield of 31 crates to the acre, figured its growing cost at \$1.88 per crate. The cost of production given here may be above the average, but in any event pea growers did not have a surplus with which to start the present season.

Prices were low and the financial status of the growers was decidedly unfavorable at the time of planting the 1930-31 crop. Present indications are that only 12,000 acres will be devoted to green peas in 1930-31 as a compared with 24,500 acres last year. It has been the practice of peashippers on the West Coast to advance seed to growers and small cash advances from time to time to cover labor and growing costs. But as a result of the present economic situation in the United States, combined with the tariff increase of two cents a pound on green peas, shippers refused to make the usual cash advances. The economic status of the vegetable buying public in the United States, as shown by the poor consumer demand for domestic grown vegetables marketed during the present year, has also been a factor in causing the Mexican West Coast shippers to with-hold encourage-ment from growers this season.

Sonora River - In the Sonora River valley one large company is intending to plant 500 acres in peas around Guaymas and Empalme this season. Peas have been planted in this area before, but not by large operators with the intention of shipping in straight carload lots. Some doubt is being expressed by pea men in the Yaqui Valley as to whether the above mentioned area will produce a heavy yielding vine. Planting was just starting on November 1.

Yaqui River - In the Yaqui River valley, where the trade estimates that the 1929-30 pea area amounted to 17,000 acres, only about 8,000 acres will be planted in peas this season. There are five main shippers in this area and their packing sheds are located at Ciudad Obregon. A small acreage was planted before the rains of October 26, but due to the previous dry, warm weather and lack of sufficient irrigation water, this planting made small vines, and will probably not produce average yields. A lull in the plantings occurred for a week after the rain until the ground could dry sufficiently to resume plantings.

Mayo River - Lack of rains delayed the planting of peas in the Mayo River valley because of the extensive use there of the Bolsa system of irrigation. There was some planting before the rains in small plots adjacent to the river where the owners of the land had individual pumping units. A decrease in acreage from an estimated 6,000 in the 1929-30 season to 2,700 for the 1930-31 season is anticipated. Very little of the acreage there is farmed by large shipping companies, and the lack of financial assistance in that area on the part of the shippers is largely responsible for the decreased pea acreage. It was estimated that on November 5 approximately 2,000 acres had been planted to peas in this area.

Fuerte River - Approximately 200 acres have been planted to green peas in the Los Mochis district of the Fuerte River valley. This is practically the same as the planting last season. The Fuerte River valley is more favorably situated, as far as irrigation water is concerned, and when it became evident that the acreage in the Yaqui Valley might be reduced considerably on account of delayed rain, plantings were not curtailed to the same extent as in the other districts. Practically all of the green pea acreage in the Fuerte River valley is in small areas of 10 to 30 acres, and the bulk of the production will be loaded in mixed cars.

Sinaloa River - In the Sinaloa River valley near Verdura, one large company is planting 200 acres in green peas. The same area was in peas last year and, as the general policy of this company is an expansion program, no decrease in acreage was to be expected.

Other areas - In addition to the above mentioned plantings there are expected to be some 400 acres devoted to green peas in other small areas scattered down the coast. This may be compared with about 1,000 acres in the corresponding districts last year. There was considerable planting last season on the southern rivers between Culiacan and Mazatlan but this season there are no plantings in that area.

Due to the shut-downs during the harvest period last season, and generally low prices received, growers harvested about 400,000 pounds of seed peas, which they used for this year's plantings. This is not the usual practice on the West Coast, and it may or may not produce good stands of shipping quality peas. Shippers anticipate that the additional tariff of two cents a pound on peas will make the retail price on the American market so high that consumers will buy only the best quality. This will probably result in stricter grading at shipping points and a slight reduction in the yields of marketable quality peas compared with the average. The production and shipment of peas will be rather light in December, due to the delayed planting, but the harvest will be fairly well started by the first of the year. The peak production is not expected until late in January and early February. The actual export movement, of course, is entirely dependent

upon market conditions in the United States. Shippers state that they are not going to risk the payment of the tariff (approximately \$405 a car, cash) unless they are guaranteed the sale of their product at a profit.

GREEN PEAS: Estimated acreage on the Mexican West Coast, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Estimated	•	Estimated	
1929-30	:	1930-21	
Acres	:	Acres	
100	:	500	
17,000	:	8,000	
6,000	:	2,700	
200	:	200	
200	:	200	
1,000	:	400	
24,500	:	12,000	
	:		
	1929-30 Acres 100 17,000 6,000 200 200 1,000	1929-30 : Acres : 100 : 17,000 : 6,000 : 200 : 200 : 1,000 :	1929-30 1930-21 Acres Acres 100 500 17,000 8,000 6,000 2,700 200 200 200 200 1,000 400

The 1930-31 green pepper prospects

During the 1929-30 season a heavy storm occurred on September 16, 1929 and in the Los Mochis area destroyed the seed beds and reduced the plantings of green peppers to approximately 400 acres. As a result, growers realized a good profit from peppers during the season, and consequently the 1930-31 acreage has been increased in practically all areas. It has been the practice of the Mexican West Coast tomato growers, especially the Chinese, to plant a small acreage of peppers along with tomatoes.

Yaqui River - The planting of green peppers in this region is mostly in the hands of Chinese growers. The crop is practically all planted, but the dryness caused by the lateness of rains has set some of the fields back to some extent.

Fuerte River - The heaviest producing section of West Coast peppers is on this river and around Los Mochis. There are approximately 1,600 acres planted in this area. Plants are in a generally healthy state and stands are about normal for this section.

Various - This includes plantings on the Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mayo, Sonora and other rivers of less importance. It is estimated that the acreage in these areas will be increased from an estimated 600 to approximately 900 acres.

GREEN PEPPERS: Estimated acreage on the Mexican West Coast, 1929-30 1930-31

District	Estimated 1929-30	:	Estinated 1930-31	
	Acres	:	Acres	
Yaqui	100	:	300	
Fuerte		:	1,600	
Various		:	900	
Total acreage:	1,200	:	2,800	
		:		

10.

String beans

Approximately 500 acres of string beans will be planted on the Mexican West Coast this year, mostly in small patches and widely scattered. This acreage is practically the same as that for last season. The Culiacan and Rosario Rivers will, however, carry the bulk of the acreage. The varieties planted are, for the most part, Kentucky Wonder, Lima and Full Measure.

December 3, 1930

FOREIGN NEWS ON VEGETABLES

THE 1930-31 WINTER VEGETABLE PROSPECTS IN CUBA a/

Plantings of winter vegetables in Cuba this season are expected to show a decline for green peppers, egghlant, cucumbers and potatoes, but those for lima beans and tomatoes will be larger. Present estimates indicate that the 1930-31 Cuban truck crop acreage in per cent of last season will be 135 for lima beans, 125 for tomatoes, 90 for potatoes, 70 for cucumbers, 40 for green peppers, and 35 for eggplant. While some of the acreages mentioned are more or less open to doubt, the percentages of increase or decrease represent the concensus of opinion of growers and shippers.

Notwithstanding the estimated increase in tomato acreage, the shipments to the United States during the 1930-31 season are not expected to be as large as in 1929-30 because of the higher tariff and consequent increased marketing costs. The present tendency is to ship none but the highest quality product. Shipments of lima beans, however, are expected to be appreciably larger than in 1929-30. It is still too early to estimate the probable production of the various Cuban truck crops for the 1930-31 season but the crops generally are in a healthy state of growth and weather conditions have been favorable.

Tomatoes - The commercial acreage of tomatoes for export from Cuba during the fall and winter of the 1930-31 season is estimated to be about one-fourth larger than last season. Setting of plants is supposed to be complete at this time. Plantings are so scattered that information on the actual acreages is rather indefinite. However, it appears that the total plantings of the commercial crop will amount to at least 6,000 acres for this season. Most of the crop is grown in the provinces of Havana and Pinar Del Rio. Growing conditions, on the whole, have been good.

The movement of tomatoes during November has been comparatively light, considering the advancement of the crop in growth. Low prices and the higher tariff duties have made it necessary to cull heavily and to put on the market only the highest quality product. Shipments to date, accordingly, have consisted of only fancy and choice sizes. There is some complaint of fruit not sizing up properly. At this date it is almost impossible to estimate the movement of Cuban tomatoes to the United States for the 1930-31 season. This will depend largely upon the price and upon the weather in Florida. As the situation now appears, even with the increase in acreage in Cuba, shipments are not likely to exceed those of last season. Shipments to the United States during the 1929-30 season amounted to approximately 500,000 six-basket crates. The shipping season last year started in November and reached its peak during January and February, but due to satisfactory prices, continued in a moderate way until June. The peak of movement this season is expected during the latter part of December.

Peppers - The commercial acreage of peppers in Cuba, including the

a/ Based on a field survey made for the Foreign Agricultural Service Division by Mr. R. Royston, Fruit and Truck Crop Estimator of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

1931

F.S. V-95 Isle of Pines, will probably be around 40 per cent of last season's acreage or 650 to 700 acres. Shipments have already been made from some plantings, while others have just been set. Condition of growth is generally good. Returns to date on shipments have been disappointing, however, and picking has slowed up. Shipments will be materially below those of last season, both or account of the reduced acreage and the higher tariff. Last season shipments to the United States were more than 90,000 crates of 1-3/5 bushel capacity. The bulk of the crop usually moves during January, February and March.

Eggplant - Commercial plantings of eggplant in Cuba and the Isle of Pines this season are probably not more than 35 per cent of the acreage last year. It is estimated that approximately 400 acres are planted this season. The plants generally are in a healthy state of growth and are producing an excellent crop of high quality fruit. Very little has been shipped, however due to poor prices and the higher costs of placing the fruit on the New York market. In many fields the first crop has been clipped from the plants and left in the fields because market prices were not sufficient to cover shipping and tariff costs. Last year more than 100,000 crates of 1-3/5 bushel capacity were shipped to markets in the United States. The Cuban eggplant shipping season usually extends from November into June, with the bulk of the crop moving during January, February and March.

Cucumbers - With a materially reduced acreage, probably not more than 70 per cent of last season's, the shipments of cucumbers to the United States this season are not expected to exceed 85 per cent of last season's movement Although poor yields were obtained in many sections last season, the shipments were the highest on record, amounting to more than 38,000 bushel crate The fields this season are, as a rule, in very good growing condition, but poor prices and high marketing costs are holding back picking in those field in which the cucumbers are matured. Movement to date has been very light. The bulk of the crop is usually shipped during February and March.

Potatoes - From present indications, the acreage of Cuban potatoes for the 1930-31 season will likely be slightly less than the acreage last season. Plantings of the Red Bliss variety for shipment in January and February are complete. Later plantings for shipment during March and April, will be made in late December and January. The latter are termed the "white potato" crop, and are expected to be approximately one-third the acreage of the early crop. Total shipments to the United States of both the early and the late varieties last year amounted to approximately 82,000 bushel-crates. It is still too early to venture any estimate as to the shipments for 1930-3

Lima beans - The commercial acreage of lima beans for shipment during the five months period November 1 to March 31 is estimated at 3,000 acres. This represents an increase of 35 per cent over the 1929-30 acreage. It is anticipated that a total of 130,000 bushel-hampers will be shipped during the five-month period. This is an appreciable increase over last season's shipments for the same period. The crop consists of pole varieties and is grown chiefly in Havana province.